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Communications for the Agricultural Department should be addressed to the Agricultural Editor at Springfield, Vt.

The Fish commissioners of Ohio are about

to establish a fish "hatchery." The Richmond Whig strongly urges the

farmers of that state to engage in wool

raise more fowls to destroy grasshoppers

Sweden has appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose of exhibiting the fish of its waters at the Centennial.

The fair of the Orange county agricultural society at Bradford, October 5 and 6, promises to be a positive success.

The breeders of Merino sheep in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia have organized a fine wool sheep breeders'

M. H. Cochrane and other Canadian breeders are in England buying high-priced Short-Horns, Clydesdale horses, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs.

It is stated that the broom corn crop of the country has been reduced twenty-five to thirty-three per cent from last year's crop by bad weather. In the Connecticut valley the crop is good.

The Short-Horn cow sixteenth Duchess of Airdrie recently purchased by Mr E. H. Chency of England from A. J. Alexander for \$18,000 gold, died a few days since. Her young calf had been sold for \$12,000,

size; the use of this food postpones the time when the bones harden or set, and the chicks continue to grow longer.

The fourth annual convention of the Amercattle is to be held at Toronto. Province of Ontario, December 1st and 2nd, 1875. These meetings are usually fully attended, and the proceedings are of interest to breed-

An experimental shipment of peaches to England resulted in a failure from the insufficiency of ice which gave out in three days. Twenty-four hundred crates were packed in fifteen tons of ice. They kept good four days after the ice was exhausted. The high cost of freight and other charges, will probably interfere with the success of the undertaking.

The foot and mouth disease is spreading in England. Two thousand new cases were reported in one week. It is very contagious. The symptoms are said to be a placid tongue, profuse saliva and tender feet. Syringing the mouth and nostrils with a weak solution (one part in thirty) of carbolic acid, and a stronger solution applied to the feet,

We omitted by accident in our report last week of horses at the state fair, to mention the large show of horses by Moulton Brothers of West Randolph, This is partly explained by the fact that we did not have an opportunity to look at them knowing which they were, as committee work kept us elsewhere most of the time while the horses were out for examination. They were well commended by good judges.

The cattle on the Wadsworth estate in Geneseo, N. Y., are affected with "splenic apoplexy," a disease confined to rich soils with impervious sub-soils. It is communicated by inoculation, but tends to die out when carried to higher and more porous soils. It was occasioned in this instance by the plethoric condition of the animals and the extreme weather. Thirtynine animals out of the herd of two hundred and seventy-seven have died.

A correspondent at Massachusetts Agricultural College writes that the grangers of apart, or thereabouts. The slats should be island are heavy loam farms, and have more nic in the woods above the vineyard on the college farm, and the superintendent of the six in length. Nail these on to the planks, other part of this state, of equal numbers. would like to know if it is a characteristic of the grangers of our sister state that grapes have to be watched when they are around. Our Vermont grangers would scorn any

The Ohio Short-Horn Breeders' Association, at its annual meeting at Columbus, made some good recommendations to the any will be injured by the shovel after the swer they cannot tell. I ask, how long has that premiums be offered for milking Short- are to be thrown on by hand. Horn cows, to be shown in milking condi-

the Ohio Farmer's report,

Our friends at the West have at last dis covered an effective mode of warfare against them. He has tried them as a diet cooked in many ways, subsisting for a whole day at | day. a time on no other food, and he says they are good. He read an elaborate paper at the meeting of the scientific association at Detroit, describing his culinary experiments, quoting the customs of many nations and peoples from St John the Baptist down, and ecommending the locust as a delicious and putritious article of food. His paper is

printed in the Prairie Farmer.

The system or the want of system, of judging at fairs in New England is very imperfeet and exceedingly unsatisfactory to judges and competitors. Our experience (and it is somewhat extended) as a committee man, is that it takes longer to get a committee together than to do the work. Men are put and twelve or fifteen inches of dirt. on several committees; men are put on who have no interest in the work; men are put The New York World says farmers must are put on by interested parties. Then in a to store beet tops and pulp from the beet crowd of five or six thousand, where all are sugar factories in trenches, four feet deep together long enough to do their work well. An intelligent man who goes through this and dirt so as to shed rain, and will keep a and land owners don't feel just right about process, can give an opinion of the value year. and reliability of the work.

\$10,410. It takes some courage for a than two acres of corp. breeder of Short-Horos to declare such prices. Farmers have to hear these things a great and the current prices of Short-Horns, to be dency of suck excited inflation is to lead to sow a patch four rods square in his corn a point when the only result is a disastrous field next year putting on more manure than that pond and that trout brook belongs to

manured with sewage became rancid in manured with sewage became rancid in thirty-six hours, and the butter grew rancid to size, and watch the effect. If any man vally, but that wouldn't be any reason why that chickens fed on a preparation of crushed session of the chemical society it was stated or ground new bone, grow to a much better that milk of good quality is produced on sewage farms when oil cake is fed, and it was suggested that the real difficulty is this grass is too succulent, and dry food should be used with it. By exposing milk to the gasses from untrapped drains its composition ican Association of breeders of Short-Horn appeared to be altered, but it yielded a distillate which had a very offensive smell. This milk as well as that from cows affected of the FARMER to answer through your colwith foot and mouth disease caused sickness in | umns, those who used it. Ordinary analysis does not detect all these changes in the compo-

Harvesting Root Crops.

If any farmer has not dug his potatoes, tendency to decay is aggravated by lying in fied to let well enough alone. injury to potatoes. The writer's father had healthy country, and a happy, virtuous peohis potatoes frozen into the ground on the ple, if they can only be contented. twelfth of October, three seasons (when his A very little moisture on potatoes in the bin as anywhere I ever lived.

in at the cellar window will be found to buildings with timber enough in one to make improve the quality of potatoes and other a modern village of. inches and six feet long. Lay them on the except the timber burned on the ground. floor, on the edge, side by side, two feet Oo the east and and north side of the Franklin and Hampshire counties had a pic- sound, straight-grained lumber, one inch by wealthy farmers with money in bank and two, and ranging from two feet to three feet out on mortgage than can be found in any college grounds "kept three or four fellows one inch apart. For sides take two beards They all tell me they can remember when up there watching the grapes all day." We as long as the screen, and six or eight inches they had to go to Coram, or middle island, wide. They can be fastened on by nailing for their grain, and to take land on shares.

through the slats into their edges. The They were too far from the water, and did planks are of course on the under side when not know enough to plow in clover and green in use. The lower ends of the sides and of crops to keep up its fertility. So it was only the planks may be out off tapering to let the a question of time. It is or will be so with screen into the cellar window. Then the any land except river bottoms. potatoes may be thrown on to the screen But I ask why the new land from the cart with a scoop shovel; scarcely raise rye now without manure? They anstate board of agriculture; among others, bottom of the cart is reached. Other roots this land been stripped of its wood for mar-

It is very easy to harvest roots, by top- Yes, I see the potash is all drained out; it is tion, and for Short-Hora steers, also for de- ping with a hos, ground sharp, and pulling only a question of time. veloping useful qualities. It was resolved | with a hook shaped like the letter V, made | How the farmers can maintain the fertility that the owner of a cow at the time she of an old hoe. Any root crop that must be of their farms at present by baling up most calves is the breeder of the calf (in which pulled and topped by hand is not worth rais- all their timothy hay and straw, and sending

report 183 herds, aggregating over 3500 has faith enough in horizontal farming to could not do it if over three miles from the thorough bred Short-Horns. This from raise them. It is our belief that their value over turnips and beets is over-estimated.

Farmers sometimes allow their cattle to top the roots. It works very well if the conditions are favorable. The cattle learn the grasshoppers. Prof Riley says, sent after a while to go for the root first. They should be turned in for a short time each

> exposed to the frost, and receive more injury if they are frozen. The tops are of great value as food for stock, and it pays well cart them to the barn to be fed.

Beets should not be suffered to stand until top of the bulb frozen solid without injury so dropping it. long as the top remains and they are thawed out before being topped and pulled. Turnips continue to grow in cold weather until the ground freezes up.

Provision should be made for ventilation of root cellars. Roots may be kept in trenches in dry well drained soil or in piles on the surface, by covering well with straw

Tops and other green fodder such as fodder corn or clover may be kent sound for a on who have no special qualifications; men year in trenches. In France it is common seeking their own amusement, the committee and six wide. They are wilted a little, then men are to hant each other up, and keep trod in solid, and piled up three or four feet above the surface and covered with straw

It is hoped that the value of roots as winter feed for stock will come to be better What I mean is this: We need a law The Duke of Connaught, a roan two year understood and more generally raised. An old Short-Horn bull, was sold at auction at acre of turnips can be raised and harvested the Earl of Dunmore's sale to Lord Fritz- with as little labor as an acre of cora. harding for 4,500 guineas or about \$25,875 There is a little more work in cutting and of our currency; being \$11,000 more than feeding out an acre of turnips than in threshany bull ever sold for before at public sale. ing and feeding an acre of corn, because The 3d Duke of Hillhurst (bred by M. there is more weight to handle. The hon-H. Cochrane) sold for \$17,000. A Rose est miller takes no toll of a root crop. It is of Sharon sold for \$11,212 and an- our belief that an acre of turnips and an land and could, if we would, have the law other for \$7,236 and an Oxford for acre of corn are worth far more for stock executed, have no particular interest in it.

many times before they heed. Many never the winter that he don't believe in turnips, then we take back all we say in their praise.

For the VERWORT PARKER. Farming on Long Island.

EDITOR VERMONT FARMER :- As I have numerous letters of inquiry, I thought perhaps it would be interesting to the readers

out to come here, if he is doing well,-I mean making a comfortable living and improving a little every year; although twenty years' experience in the West has convinced me this is a better place to locate for profit, the best thing to be done with them is to as well as health and comfort. The great put them in the cellar without delay. They trouble with us Americans is, we are in too are safer from decay, worms and frost. A great a hurry to get rich; we are not satis-

the ground exposed to the cold, wet condi- Health is of the very first importance; tion of the soil likely to prevail. In some good society is the most desirable object. sections the wire worms are doing much Vermont is well adapted to that, being a

But I sat down to talk of Long farm was leased), so hard that it was impos- The land is cheap, outside of cities and vilsible to dig them for several days. Potatoes lages, averaging from ten to twenty dollars may be frezen and thawed in the ground and per sere; some can be bought as low as five some out sound, but the keeping quality is dollars per acre (timber out off of course); impaired. It is the best way to sort pota- nearly level, and free from stone. Soil from toes as they are picked. Gather the good, a light, saudy loam to a heavy clay loam. merchantable, table potatoes first and put It all needs manure for any crop except cranthem in a bin by themselves. The small | berries, although nothing near as much as ones, those that are sun-burned, rough and some places I read of. We get manure rasty ones-all that are suitable for feeding cheap, from the numerous bogs, creeks, etc. to stock - can be picked afterwards and We get Manhattan or moss-bunkers for \$1.25 stored where they can be got when wanted, per thousand; they average one-half pound The difference in time required for sorting apiece. Four to a hill of corn makes as over, piling them all in together, is but a good corn as they can raise on the Western trifle, and it is a great saving of after work, prairies. Mashes four cents a bushel, debesides the convenience. It is also a good livered on boat. Four hundred bushels plan to keep different varieties separate, per acre bring good crops of all kinds. Sea-Potatoes and all other roots should be stored | weed cabbage, negroes hair, etc, pay to haul dry, unless they can be spread in the cellar two or three miles, they say. They raise as to dry before being covered up by others. good wheat, corn, clover and timothy here will keep them sweating, and generate more, The middle of the island is light, sandy

soil; settled before the Revolutionary war. A screen for sifting out dirt as they pass Large farms lie idle and barren, with old

roots. It may be made in half an hour. I find on inquiry that these lands in early

ket? They answer, over a hundred years.

we cannot concur). Twenty-five counties ing. Carrots may be plowed out if a man it to the city, I can't see. I am sure they York World.

I have induced some to plow in clover, with splendid results, but they dare not follow it up, for fear their fathers or grandfathers will appear to them for ionovations.

I know a farmer in Michigan that began poor when young, on a section (640 acres) of as light, sandy soil as can be found on this island. He died at forty years of age, worth \$25,000. I have heard him say that as long as he could get clover to grow he would frozen. Turnips may be frozen in and the go into any crop just as every one else was

You see that farming pays; but you want to first be sure that you are right, then go ahead. But don't drive too fast ; for there | cattle. It is now claimed for it that it inis no pocket so deep but there is a bottom.

A. J. HINDS. Pachogue, L. I., September, 1876.

Game Laws.

The following sensible statement of what s needed in the way of laws protecting fish and game is from "Farm Talks" in the New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer.

We want fish protected, but we want different protection from what the present law gives. As it is now, your sportsmen, and that means loafers in general, get all the benefit of the law, and of course the farmers it. What we want is to have it cutablished that fish are property and that the man who raises or protects them owns them. which makes land-owners the owners of fish raised on their land; that is, if I own all the land under and around a pond all the fish in that pond should belong to me, and if a dozen of us own it then the fish should belong to all of us, and anybody who takes them much as if he stole our sheep Then there would be some object for us to our fish ponds and some of our game swamps might be made profitable. As was said in the Mirror a while ago, we get a great deal not only rediculous in themselves, resting up-on no substantial basis of intrinsic value, but furthermore, that the inevitable ten- who doubts the value of the turnip would he comes or writes to enquire about boarding is, whether there is good fishing near by; for corn or potatoes—say a load of old rot- me and nobody can fish in either without my ten manure free from weed seeds, harrowed permit, that I could fill my house every milk of cows fed on grass grown on fields in on a piece that size, and feed them to his summer? But my neighbor would growl, calves and yearlings the following winter, Suppose he does. He might growl, too, behim into my house. If he needs a fish pond don't ask me to open my gates and bars and have by grass and grain trodden down, simply that his boarders may fare as well as mine. What is mine is mine and I want it, for I don't love my neighbor as myself and I don't love his boarders as well as well as I do

A few years ago there was just the same foolish talk about berries being common property that is now about fish, farmer objected to a crowd of strangers trampling down his grass and stealing berries, they called him an old skinflint; but it's pretty well understood here now that berries are property, private property spected. Now we want fish put on the same there will be a worse slaughter among you game laws within the next ten years."

Brook Trout.

Mr A. Palmer of Boscobel, Wis., give the following instructions in trout culture "They are easily bred and grow rapidly. although they don't produce as much spawn as some fish, yet a sufficient amount to trouble the breeder to find water to raise the fish in, each female producing from five to eight hundred spawn at two years old and about double that amount at three years old; but they cannot be raised to advantage in any other than spring or brook water. This may be either hard or soft, but not largely impregnated with minerals. Trout, in their natural state, prefer active water of ever temperature, but still they do well in pond water if there is a continual supply of fresh water running into it, and will stand a temperature of sixty-five or seventy degrees; but water which runs up to a high temperature will not raise as many trout as that of more even temperature. The same applies to still water. They are great consumers of oxygen, and cold water contains more than throughout the country; and having receiv warm water, and running water more than a great many letters for further information pond water. In building ponds we try to earry this property into the water. We find in transporting trout that as long as the cars are moving they need little attention, but if they stop for a short time the water must be agitated. They are cheaply raised. it; the grass had completely Being cold blooded, they waste no food in keeping up the heat of the body, and ponds which have been built a few years, as well as brooks, produce a large amount of insects a little to the south and west, was in the and crustacen, and nearly enough to feed what trout the water will hear. I am feedng about fifty thousand, ranging from two to eighteen inches in length, the larger proportion small, and they will not eat a boof Take two pieces of sound plank two by three days raised good crops without any manure liver a day. Milk curds, any lean most that everything down as smooth as a barn is fresh, or other kinds of fish, make good The

Sheep on a Farm.

Sheep are under-valued by the mass o nd-holders as a means of keeping up the fortility of the soil and putting money the pockets of the farmers. begins to talk of sheep husbandry, the istener or reader begins to look for wool quotations, as if the wool is all that yields rofit from sheep. One might as well look best of farm scavengers, "cleaning a field" as no other class of animals will. They

Root Crops-The Carrot.

Next in importance to the turnip and the mangold stands the carrot. I have not learned that this root is maintaining its reputation in the farming community, although it is still generally cultivated, imamuch as it commands a good price in the market and is by some still considered a valuable food for horses. But the Swede is rapidly taking its place as a root more easily cultivated, and more useful for all purposes of feeding cattle and horses. The carrot is said to produce an unhealthy condition of the not haul barn-yard manure one mile, if he had fed liberally and for any length of time. It a mountain of it to go to. He had another often brings on a entancous disease not very secentric peculiarity: he made it a rule to severe in its character, but enough to indicate an unhealthy condition of the system; it excites the kidneys to such undue action as to weaken the animal, and creates a tendency to swelling in the legs. It seems to be less thought of than formerly as food for creases the flow, or is useful for the purposes of fattening. At any rate, on these two points it stands far below the Swede, and it mainly prized by those who use it as a food for their dairy cows, that it improves the color of the butter, and perhaps enhances

the quality of the milk. The cultivation of carrots is not easy work The land on which they are sown should be a rich, warm, somewhat sandy loam, well and deeply plowed and pulverized as finely fact, for the best cultivation the land she be plowed with a Michigan plow, and each furrow raked fine and smooth as fast as made. In this way the field can be brought to the best condition for receiving the seed This preparation should be made as early in the season as possible, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground and the subsoil has become freed from any excess of water. This condition of the soil will generally ocour from the tenth to the fifteenth of May and then is the time for sowing the carrot. Carrots require a great deal of manur The best cultivators use from eight to ter cords to the acre spread broadcast, plowed in at the first plowing, eight cords being about twenty-four cart loads of forty bushels The manure should be thoroughly de tendency in the root to divide and grov

with great arregularity. Barn-yard manure will answer a very good purpose but if kelp and mussel-bed and ashes can be obtained they will be found very useful. The ma-nure, whatever it is, should be very fine and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. The seed should be sown with a reliable seed sower in rows about fourteen inches apart; and the plants should be thinned in the rows so as to stand about two inches

apart. From the first appearance of the plunt until it is quite well grown it needs plant until it is quite well grown it needs tively, from the competition of the great watering. No crop suffers more from weeds west. Butter still pays fairly, and a very than the carrot and at no time should these pests be allowed to accumulate or attain any considerable size. The first hoeing and weeding will always be a difficult job. seeds germinate slowly, and the young plants are so small that great attention Usually an early beeing with hoeings with either the wheel or common hoe, and then weedings with the hand will carry the crop beyond the danger of weeds But the work is at all times difficult and requires young and strong backs, nimble fingers and tough and well armed knees. It is a species of horizontal agriculture which I

would not urge upon the considerate or three feet when grown on trenched lund. and fattening cattle is a good business Colonel Timothy Pickering reports a crop of brings up a farm with very little labor. his neighborhood. I find reports of 251 shels on forty-three and one-half rods of and; 290 pounds to the square rod; and

tively easy business. The tops can be cut aim to supply them, we shall make more from them as they stand in the rows with a money and raise less pork.—[Agriculturist. sharp boe; a plow can be used to turn them up out of the ground, and with a fivetined manure fork they can be taken from the loosened earth. They should be harrested about the twentieth of October, and no case should they be exposed to freezing. It is a good plan to pile them in heaps in the field, cover them with tops and leave them for a day before earning into the cellar. So Boston Daily Globe.

I wish through your columns to state t you my experience in fertilizing grass-land with sheep. I stated my treatment of a piece of "worn-out" grass field, as we term it, in a convention of the Board of Agriculture in Lewiston, Me., in the year which was noticed by many of the papers concerning the same, I will give you the history of the treatment and condition of the field up to the present date.

#In 1865 I had a field of ten acres that had been mowed some ten years in succession without a particle of dressing put upon and nothing was to be seen but white weed and yellow weed, or butter-cup and ox-eyed daisy. The soil was a clayey loam canting or stone, and bordering upon a stream of waupon this field of ten acres forty one-yearold sheep without lambs. These sheep kept next year I put on the same number and kept them on until time to come to the barn. They were not taken from the field at any time during the season, neither did they have any grain of any kind, but were in spleadid condition. They were grade

field looked green the last of April and the first of May, so much so that in consulting with my neighbors I was induced to keep grass for the seythe. The field in the meantime had been sowed over with a light dresstalk about the profits of farming. Sheep on ing of plaster, about one bushel to the acre, a farm yield both wool and mutton. They and a small quantity of grass seed—timothy duce early maturity in our pigs, and thus multiply with great rapidity. They are the best of farm scavengers, "cleaning a field" the field in any shape up to the present quently lessen the cost per pound of producas no other class of animals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to would be the farm more in proportion to would be steer taking the sheep off I had the greatest what they take from it than any other ani-

sheep were taken off; and to-day (August 2d) the field is tented thick with bunches of the very best hay, averaging over one ton to the acre. I have since sold the field to one of my friends, and asked him yesterday if he expected to get another crop from the field without dressing it again. His reply was, "Yes, I expect to get several more

Now, Mr. Editor, what I wish to impress upon the minds of the farmers is this, that nstead of running wild about raising fast horses and getting up cheese factories, it is better for them to give more attention to sheep husbandry; for if we put them upon our impoverished lands it in fact coats bothing to keep them through the summer season, as they more than pay for their cost in reclaiming these lands.

rino will do better on short pastures than any breed that I am acquainted with, -[H. G. Abbott, in Germantown Telegraph.

Does Pork Pay in New England. the the last five years, we have found so little profit in good years, and so much loss in bad, that we had pretty much settled upon the policy of no pork at all upon a New England farm. We have no abhorance of swine's flesh, and shall probably continue to to the storms of winter the cow that is exfavor the baked pork and beans, the boiled pected to furnish the family with milk, butdinner, the codfish cakes, the fried fish, the ter and groceries. We have seen in the spareribs, and other good dishes of which spring from three to five cows staggering pork is the glory, unto the end, whether the about straw stacks of farmers, which will repork is the glory, unto the end, whether the pig is raised in Illinois or in our own sty. quire nearly all the summer to repair wasted parties at the question in a purely economic nature, without supplying any of the rich, ical view, we do not think it pays us to raise pork to sell. As a matter of private opinion, which we should not like to have pubsion, which we should not like to have pubsions. lished outside of the Agriculturist family, better shelter and more rich food. One cow tice to have a few acres of early potatoes we think we have lost money on every well provided for is better than three starved ready to clear off and sow to wheat. This years. It may possible pay to keep a pig or two to utilize the wastes of the family a poor cow, reduced to the bare possibility and as a matter of esthetics to raise your of sustaining vitality. It is cruelty to anilarge field of potatoes in time for wheat, as own pork for delicate white lard, and pink mals to thus treat them, and it is murder to the labor is so great that it is apt to delay slices to boil and fry, and for one's own ham the innocent children to feed them on such wheat sowing till late in the season. Wherand sausage, but not beyond. To raise for the general market, brings us into competition with the prairies and Mississippi Valley should provide better than is done in most excellent preparation for wheat. The ground where corn is grown for twenty cents or less cases in cold climates. A man that would is in the best possible mechanical cond a bushel. Whole hogs are put down in our cheat his poor old cow, which has thus far from previous cultivation, and if the soil is village markets every winter for about six raised his children, should be considered re- rich enough a good crop is apt to result. or seven cents a pound in consequence of spectable in no society. There may be cases this competition of the west, and this does where drought, flood or devouring insects soil, as hoeing, cultivating and digging, little not give over fifty or sixty cents a bushel have rendeed it impossible to provide bounfor our corp, which is a good deal below tifully for all the animals on the farm, but the market price. We have outgrown the in such cases the owner should not be comnecessity of fattening pork, and relying up-on the sale to raise money to meet farm ex-horns at him in his night dreams. We plead ing the wheat broadcast and covering with penses. We can raise other things that pay much better, because they are free, compara | provided for, sell off, and one well fed will lazy practice, and therefore abandened, but State Register. pice article pays still better. It is not

difficult to make a style of butter that will command fifty to sixty cents a pound sold to The a regular customer every week, in the village or city market. The same roots and meal that makes pork will make butter. Milk pays better still, either sold wholesale ing poultry pays better. Many of our farmducks, hens. and eggs, and the sales run from three to six hundred dollars annually. Chickens and turkeys bring from two to three but little more to make a pound of poultry than a pound of pork. Sheep pay than pork. With a good sheep pasture the

if one understands the business. Grazing and fattening cattle is a good business, and 80 bushels to the acre, raised in his day and have a class of farmers who make this a specialty, buying three and four-year-old steers in the spring and selling in the fall. Such farming pays well, and fruit farming, 103 bushels from one-eighth of an acre. Six and these specialties are growing every hundred bushels to the acre is evidently a year with an increasing town and city population. If we will study the home market that are springing up in the older states and

Uses of Wool in the Apiary.

much for the carrot. George B. Loring, in shut up all our nuclei, when first formed, manured would produce more than double up a hive, we use wool. In the working season, we keep one "pocket full of wool, very shy of it, and are quite indisposed to not pay. The cost of raising an acre of po-commit felo de se, by hanging themselves in tatoes with us is \$2 for plowing, \$3 for plantits meshes. Robbers will very quickly retreat from hives well wooled. instead of to shut up or open the entrance, our readers will understand what we mean. -IL L. Langstroth in Practical Farmer.

Weight of Pigs for Market.

It was only a few years ago that swine feeders were vicing with each other for the greatest weight of careass, but this is now Hogs that will weigh 500 lbs smoothest possible condition, without a stump | are sold at a less price per pound than those | good adjoining, without the manure, did not of 280 to 300 lbs. The market in England ter. In the spring of the same year I put has long favored light weights. London is chiefly supplied with pigs of less than 200 lbs weight. And this tendency of the market to pigs well fatted, but of small weight, is just what the farmer should encourage, or it is exactly in the line of his It costs more to make the second hundred pounds on a pig than the first, to make the the straw), next letting lie two years, and third hundred than the second, and so every planting and sowing as before. The system pound added becomes more expensive.

Several years have proved that well fattened pigs of 250 lbs weight find the greatest favor in the market, and this fact should change the whole system of pig raising and fattening. Instead of keeping them until eighteen or twenty months old, they should never be kept beyond twelve months, except for breeding, and seldom beyond nine or ten months. The great effort should be to induce early maturity in our pigs, and thus shorten the period of feeding, and conse-

shire, or other early maturing breeds upon our best common sows will produce the sheep and horses. It is worth, probably, desired result. But this system has no, about as much as that found in hen manure constant progress from the first to the last matter to prevent loss, but in day in the life of the pig.—[Buffalo Live there is so much water that it Stock Journal.

There are but few farmers who fully

kept. As a general practice three cows do

Let each farmer decide for himself what breed is best for him to keep. It depends upon our nearest market. The grade Merino will do better on short pastures than is in the same situation as he is with the bal-ance of his farm. He keeps no account and knows nothing about his business. Two lar. We gather everything on the farm hundred and fifty pounds of butter per cow that can be used for bedding, such as potato per year is not a large yield, yet there are nore that do not produce more than half that amount than there are that exceeds onedren should never be fed on milk drawn from food. The profit, the morality and respectafor the cow, and if three or five cannot be

Sanitary Drainage.

Since the Prince of Wales came so near losing his life, and Great Britain her future If properly cultivated during the summer king, through the bad drainage of his premin the city, or peddled in the village. Rais- ing the matter with renewed zeal. What is dragging to level the surface, is all that dangerous to a prince may be, and frequently ers raise large quantities of turkeys, geese, is, fatal to people less carefully guarded. Too much attention cannot be given to that "cleanliness which is next to godliness." Cleanliness not merely of the person, but of times as much a pound as pork, and it costs everything which may taint the air we but little more to make a pound of poultry breathe and the water we drink. Thousands potatoes. If the clover falls on potato ground of persons live in houses enveloped the year round with the efflavia of the debris judicious farmer.

The carrot on well prepared and suitable soil, are very satisfactory, and the labor is light. Raising blooded stock—herd-book animals, horses, sheep, cattle—pays better that is not actually consumed in the house woodchucks. without suspecting that they owe their deaths | used on such land .- [Rural New Yorker. that is not actually consumed in the house and barn should find its way to the compost bin-not only because it is valuable, but for the better reason that its presence elsewhere is dangerous. Dig and wall up a covered sewer, so that the drainings of the kitchen into the compost and wash-house may flow bin instead of the well.

The Profit of Growing Potatoes.

Take Rensselaer, Washington and Sara-

toga, the three great potato producing counties of the state, and the profit is not so large as given recently in the article in the Rural from the Vermont Record and Farmer, For the last four years we have used wool quite largely for various purposes in our apiary. We use nothing else for stopping are so many acres planted that the farmer. to the fuse and place the thing as far in the bole as you can and stop the hole up, and by the time you have done it the powder will cannot keep his ground in as good state of purpose in a tight wad. The bees cannot cultivation as would produce 200 bushels per guaw it away, and seldom propolise it. We acre. One-half of the area planted and well with wool. It can be crowded into place in the present yield in this section. Potatoes a moment, admits air, and is easily re- take everything off and leave nothing for moved. If we wish for any purpose to shut the farmer to make manure of. The profit, working | no doubt, is good from potatoes, better than season, we keep one "pocket full of wool," from any other crop, as long as the land and we know nothing of the vexations we will produce 100 bushels per acre, but it will experienced when using wire-cloth. Occa- not be a great many years before the above of the wool, but they are for the most part toes. The yield will be so small that it will ing, \$4 for seed, \$5 for cultivating and hoeing, \$5 for digging, \$4 for marketing, interest \$4.20 (\$60 per acre), making \$57.20 per acre of 100 bushels at 50c, per bushel, which leaves \$22.80 and nothing to make manure of. There is no crop that will pay better to manure than potatoes, fifteen or twenty loads will more than double the yield of last year. I applied twenty loads of manure on an acre of corn stubble, and marketed 265 bushels of Early Rose at 50 cents per bushel, and had left sixty bushels small ones for hogs to feed early. Land that was as for hogs to feed early. yield over 125 bushels per acre. The present system as followed by farmers of 100 acres or more is to break up about twelve acres, plant to Peach Blows, next year put on what manure they have (which is not again to Rose or Peerless, the third year sow to outs, and in the fall to rye (selling

> great many years with profit. Can the above mode of farming lowed, and the land kept good with clover and commercial fertilizers?—[Rural New Yorker.

s very exhaustive, and cannot be followed a

Saving Pig Manure.

manure from pigs. I have allowed for a loss of seven per cent; on many farms, I presume, seventy per cent loss would be once a day. Sometimes my hogs would fail nearer the truth. The food of cows and to clean out their trough; in that case I what they take from it than any other animal, and distribute it better with a view to
future fertility of the soil. Prove this?

There is no need of proof to those who have
kept sheep and know their habits and profits
thay yield. To prove it to those who have
they yield. To prove it to those who have
not had the experience, it is necessary they

with sonder extend the realize. We think any well conducted exmal, and distribute it better with a view to
may fielde grass that I ever had from any of
may field of grass that I ever had from any of
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may field of grass that I ever had from any of
food of pigs contains very little woody fiber.

In didition to salt, I feed coals from the
usual, and fattened at eighten or twenty
mouths, cost, per pound of live weight, twice
they whole of the food is digested, and
the didition to salt, I feed coals from the
stove. I make it a vegular custom to feed
five sond and the superior of the whole of the food is digested, and
the didition to salt, I feed coals from the
stove. I make it a vegular custom to feed
five sond five weight, twice
may fields under other treatment, and of the
may field of grass that I ever had food of the
may field of grass that I ever had food of the
may field of grass that I ever had food of the
may fields under other treatment, and of the
may field of grass that I ever had food of the food is digested, and
the didition to salt, I feed coals from the
usual, and fattened at eighten or twenty
means quantity a
mean food of the food is digested, and
the didition to salt, I feed coals from the
may fields they yield. To prove it to those who have not had the experience, it is necessary they should try the experience it is necessary they should try the experienced shepherd.—[New York World.]

Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a pound of nitrogen in the low will cat, and how healthy and robust it manure. Now, a p

even then the difference would be at least Johnson estimates soluble phosphoric acid a And this matter of early maturity is entirely insoluble phosphoric acid at six cents. The within the control of the breeder. A cross of Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk, small Yorkmore than that in the manure of cattle, sheep and horses. It is worth, probably, period of storing animals; it must be one In the ben manure, however, it is an easy to take special pains to prevent its running to waste. If we can save the urine of pigs, it will be found a very active and powerful

On my own farm I keep on an average not yet used dry peat or muck as an absorbent, but I propose to do so. I use more or less dry earth about the pens, and I have two cellars that are only partly dug out. I keep twenty or thirty pigs in each of cellars, and we wheel out the saturated earth from time to time and use it as manur-This is an economical way of digging a celvines, leaves, etc. and it is astonishing what a mass of manure can be made in this way. Then we save all the droppings of the hors and corn stalks into chaff, and we find that this cut straw makes far better bedding than long straw. It absorbs more liquid and the manure is more easily handled - (Cor West-

Wheat after Potatoes.

Where potatoes are grown extensively it One will furnish more milk. Chil- can readily be done with Early Rose, and sometimes with early planted later varieties.

the drag. This was reckoned a slipsh provide more than the three or five. - Iowa we remember very well that some extra large crops were grown in this way, and it is quite certain that the deeper cultivation which has become fashionable has not been so generally successful. Wherein is the advantage of plowing potato ground for wheat? needed-much botter, we suspect, than a deeper plowing, which turns the finely pui-

> the probability is that potash is wanting, and hard wood ashes should be sown. If these cannot be obtained the German potash salts

verized surface soil to the bottom of the

Woodchucks.

Take equal parts of gunpowder or blasting powder, sulphur and saltpeter pulverized and well mixed together. Then take pernaps three or four tablespoonfuls of the mixture, lay it on a cloth of sufficient size to do it up in. Cut off a piece of fuse about eighteen inches long, place one end in the mixture and do it up and tie the package to a stick near the end of sufficent size and length to run into the woodchuck hole five or six feet, more or less. Take a spade with you to the hole, and cut some sods or dirt all ready to stop up the hole, touch fire to the fuse and place the thing as far in the hole as you can and stop the hole up, and explode and the woodchucks won't know but the world has come to an end-it will be all the same to them. They never dig out-it takes but a little time to do it. Last spring, there were five or six holes near my melon and peas, and the prospect was they would be destroyed if the woodchucks were not; so I told the boy to mix some of the above and at noon we went out and finished the job. and I do not know that a woodchuck has touched my vines since .- [M. Heath in the

How California Fields are Plowed

gang plows, which are simply four, six or eight plow shares fastened to a stout frame of wood. On the lighter soil, eight horses draw a seven gang plow, and one such team is counted on to put 640 acres of wheat in the sowing season; or from eight to ten acres Captain Gray, near Merced, has put in this season 4,000 acres with five such teams—his own land and his own teams. A seed sower is fastened in front of the plow. The plow has no handles, and the plowman is, in fact, only a driver ; he guides the team ; the plaws do their own work. It is easy work, and a smart boy, if his legs are equal to the walk, is as good a plowman as anybody-for the team turnes the corners, and the plow is not handled at all. On the heavier soil, the process is somewhat different. An eight horse team moves a four gang plow, and gets over about six acres per day. The seed is then sown by a machine day. The seed is then sown by a machine which scatters it forty feet, and sows from seventy-five to one hundred acres in a day, and the ground is then harrowed and en

SALT FOR Hous .- I have seen sait fiel to hogs for fifty years, and in the last twenty years have fed many heavy hogs, ranging from 300 to 600 pounds not. I fed them all liberally with salt; have never lost one. nor has one been sick an hour. These hogs have been fattened in a close pen, and the principal food was corn meal made into dough. This dough I have salted, at least